

REV. JOHN DODWELL, Mgr.

With Strong Staff of Editors and Correspondents.

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THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly
Devoted to the
Interests of
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. III.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY APRIL 3, 1902.

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 41

IDEAS.

Poor harvests (or none) from poor seed.

When you buy your garden seeds don't forget a few papers of flower seeds.

You can't eat flowers, but if you can get good only by way of your mouth you ought to be a catfish.

A young man who fell heir to a sum of money asked a friend how he ought to invest it. "Empty your pockets into your brains" was the advice.

TAKE NOTICE.

Rev. Derthick will preach Sunday morning, April 6, at the Second Church on "Sabbath Observance."

Next Sunday morning Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, B. D., will preach at the Tabernacle on "Sunday Observance."

J. P. Bicknell has been appointed Depositary for Berea Auxiliary of the American Bible Society. A new stock of Bibles and Testaments are on hand.

Sunday, April 6, Dr. W. P. Harvey, of Louisville, will preach morning and night at the Baptist church. Dr. Harvey is business manager of the *Western Recorder* and a leading spirit of the South, and Vice President of State Board of Missions.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American Missionary, who was lately released from captivity among Bulgarian brigands, left Salonica, Roumania, last Thursday for America.

Cecil Rhodes, the man whom some think to have been the principal cause of the Boer War in South Africa, died Wednesday, Mar. 26, at 5:55 p. m., in a humble cottage near Cape Town, South Africa.

The German Government has offered first, second and third prizes of 10,000, 5,000 and 2,500 marks, respectively for the best alcohol motors for military use. They must be made in Germany, must weigh less than eight tons, and be able to draw 15 tons on good roads.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

On Sunday a heavy gale raised a big sea on Lake Erie and lowered the water in Toledo harbor nearly four feet.

Twenty-two persons lost their lives by drowning in Sunday's storm in Tennessee; property was damaged to the amount of \$4,000,000.

Blanche Boise, a nurse, horsewhipped the Mayor of Topeka, Kas., last week because he does not close up the saloons according to law.

Part of Colorado's exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis next year will be a miniature irrigated farm, with daily illustrations of the working of the system.

Great excitement exists in Oklahoma over the unearthing in the Wichita mountains of an eighty five pound nugget, 83 per cent pure gold. It was found in Devil's Canyon near one of the ancient mines of the Spaniards.

A number of counties in S. E. Missouri are in distress because of the drought of last year. Feed for stock and food for the people and especially seed for this year's planting are exceedingly scarce. The other parts of the State are assisting them.

On Sunday, a little before noon, an exceedingly fierce wind storm struck the region of Pittsburg, Pa., wrecking the Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, Pa. The church was filled with an Easter congregation of about 600. About 40 persons were injured, five perhaps fatally. At McDonald, the Robinson Run U. P. Church was struck by lightning, the spire fell through the roof, injuring several persons, two of whom may die.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Forty-eight out of the 119 counties in the State are entirely "dry," and 21 others have only one point in each where liquor is sold. In 17 others liquor can only be obtained at two points. There are only seven out and out wet counties in the State.

The Lexington Annual Conference of African Methodist Church opened at Mt. Zion Church, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., Thursday last, Bishop D. A. Goodsell, presiding. The conference comprises the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The work of the Deacons' Training School will be an important question

FLAX AND HOMESPUN.

Berea College will show its faith this spring in HOMESPUN INDUSTRIES by sowing a crop of flax on the College farm. There can be no possible doubt that the revival of spinning and weaving by the people of the mountains would be of very, very great benefit to them in more ways than one. The home would be the gainer because there would be better prospect of holding it together; the increased opportunity for profitable work at home would lessen the need for employment elsewhere. Conditions are very different now than they were twenty-five and thirty years ago. Then home spinning and weaving were a necessity to clothe the family, because materials for making the ware were not easy to procure. Now almost every cross roads has its store, and cheap (very) material for clothing can be bartered for eggs, butter, etc., and the art of Homespun has almost died out because the absolute necessity has been removed. Some folks think this to be a gain, but very many thoughtful persons think differently. But if the home manufacture has ceased to be a necessity the change of conditions has brought it into the line of a profitable employment. To-day one yard of good linsey-woolsey will buy ten yards of store calico, and one yard of well woven homespun jeans will buy the man a pair of ready-made stout overalls, and two yards a pair of Sunday breeches. Now, if the good folks prefer store clothes why not purchase them with homespun of their own make, and have a comfortable profit left over? This can be done. Through Berea College a good market has been opened for all kinds of good homespun, such as jeans, linen, bed covers, etc., at good prices. Now don't read this article and let the matter drop, but put in a patch of flax and "Repair that Loom," get rid of a lot of no-account dogs so that your sheep will not be killed. And wool will be plenty; this you can either card at home or take to the factory to be made into rolls. Sell some eggs to buy cotton-wool, and when fall comes you will have employment at home that will bring in means to send the boys and girls to college for the winter and spring, and your homes will be blessed and happy. Consider this matter in solid earnest, but BE SURE TO SOW A PATCH OF FLAX THIS SPRING.

If you will write to Miss Josephine A. Robinson, Berea College, Berea, Ky., she will be glad to tell what kinds of homespun are most salable and what prices you can get for your work.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to sincerely thank my friends who have supported me in my candidacy for the office of postmaster at Berea; also to assure all other friends who felt themselves under obligations to support other candidates of my good-will and unchanged friendship. Faithfully,
D. N. WELCH.

Try Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets, the best physic. For sale by S. E. WELCH, JR.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Roy C. White as candidate for Circuit Court Clerk in Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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Great is Texas. Her vast cotton crops and marvelous oil discoveries amaze the world. Now follows the startling statement of the wonderful work at Cisco, Tex. of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. "My wife contracted a severe lung trouble," writes Editor J. J. Eager, "which caused a most obstinate cough and finally resulted in profuse hemorrhages, but she has been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery." It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at all drugstores.

NECESSITY FOR GOOD ROADS

Mean a Great Economic Gain in Marketing Produce.

In a country as large as that in which we live, with the greater part of its producing regions widely separated from the markets which they serve, the matter of transportation is one of vast importance, says Martin Duffin in *The Forum*. This applies particularly to our agricultural products, for while a great portion both of our annual output and of our farm growth must be moved long distances by rail or water before reaching a market, practically all of the latter must also be transported for greater or less distances over the public highways. The question of marketing these agricultural products, amounting in the United States to \$1,000,000,000 annually, on terms that the dealer can afford to pay and the grower to accept often reduces itself to a question of cheap and quick delivery. In other words, to a question of economical transportation.

As far as the railways and steamship lines are concerned, this problem has been dealt with very intelligently and satisfactorily. Skill and money have been applied without stint to the provision of enlarged means of conveyance, improved ways and increased power. These influences, under the stress of strong competition, have reduced long distance freight rates to a reasonable level.

There is one phase of this transportation problem, however, which has up to now approached no satisfactory solution—that is the matter of wagon road haul. As has already been said, while the greater part of our farm products travels by steamship, canal or railway for a portion of the journey to market, virtually



TO MARKET ON A GOOD ROAD.

all of them are conveyed for some distance over the public highways. It is unfortunate that this is often the most expensive part of their journey. It has been shown by mathematical demonstration that it costs more to move a bushel of wheat or a ton of hay ten miles over the average country roads of the United States than to transport the same burden 500 miles by railway or 2,000 miles by steamship.

It has happened many times in different parts of the country that farmers have let crops go to waste because the cost of hauling them to the nearest market or railway shipping point over wretched and ill kept roads amounted to more than could be realized for them afterward, whereas if good roads on which heavy loads could be hauled had been at hand the same crops could have been marketed at a small profit to the producer, while the economic gain resulting from their application to useful purposes would have been very considerable.

Wide Tires and Good Roads.

Without the best way to keep an earth road, or any road, for that matter, in repair is by the use of wide tires on all wagons carrying heavy burdens. Water and narrow tires aid each other in destroying streets, macadam, gravel and earth roads. Narrow tires are also among the most destructive agents to the fields, pastures and meadows of farms, while, on the other hand, wide tires are roadmakers. They roll and harden the surface, and every loaded wagon becomes in effect a road roller. Nothing so much tends to the improving of a road as the continued rolling of its surface. Tests made at the experiment stations in Utah and Missouri show that wide tires not only improve the surface of roads, but that under ordinary circumstances less power is required to pull a wagon on which wide tires are used.

New Jersey's Good Roads.

New Jersey was probably the first state to make radical progress in road-building. By her state aid law, passed in 1891, it was possible for the authorities, under the direction and petition of the taxpayers, to spend \$50,000 a year in road improvement. Under this beneficent law ten miles of excellent roads were built the following year, double that in the next year, and since 1895 the full limit of the amount allowed by law has been annually used. Allowing \$5,000 per mile, this means about 150 miles of roadbuilding every year.

The Value of Contrasts.

There is nothing like contrasts to demonstrate the superiority of the good and the worthlessness of the bad in roadbuilding, says the *Cleveland (O.) News-Herald*. Every first rate highway is a powerful indictment of the folly which permits roads near it to remain in a state more bottling Spain than the great and rich American republic. The difference is so striking and so easy to see and feel that the argument silently made for general road improvement is the most potent possible.



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a hand-drawn illustration of a man in a suit, standing next to a large, ornate building.
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FELIX ADLER'S VIEWS.

Remarks by the Social Philosopher on the Saloon Evil.

The Union Signal says: Felix Adler, social philosopher and lecturer for the ethical culture society, has this to say about the saloon, particularly the Sunday saloon:

"The workingman is necessarily placed under restrictions while he labors in workshop or factory. When the working day is over, he naturally feels an intense longing for surcease from repression. You will say that he can get this in his home. That is true if he had a home worth the name, but he has two or three overcrowded rooms in some dingy tenement. There is no room for him to let himself go. He exchanges only the enforced repression of his employer for the voluntary repression of his home.

"We have never considered the question of where the workingman will go if we close the saloons on Sunday. Why should social intercourse need to be centered about a thing as mischievous as strong drink? Why, above all, are the interests of the workingman's family so persistently and willfully ignored? If his home is not worthy of the name, why should the man escape while the women and children are left without hope or help to its narrow and debasing environment?

True social philosophy and ethical culture demand the welfare of the family as a whole, as the basis of national morality, and the great demand which has created and multiplied the saloon comes from a perverted nature and results in social and political degeneracy. It takes no great research to discover the fact that where saloons flourish the homes decay and that where homes decay a nation cannot prosper.

IMPAIRS MENTAL ACTION.

A Doctor's Testimony on One Evil Effect of Alcohol.

Dr. T. H. Crothers, professor of the diseases of the brain and nervous system in the New York School of Clinical Medicine, says in regard to the effects of alcohol on mental operations:

"The rapidity of thought and three reactions is another test showing the mental activities. If the aid of a battery and clockwork marking parts of a second the time can be measured from the moment the eye perceives an object to its registration on a dial by the pressure of a button. This in hundredths or tenths of a second shows the time of the passage of thought. This in almost endless varieties can be used to show the quickness of sense and thought impression and to state them in figures. Thus the time in health for the registration of sense impressions is three-tenths of a second. After the use of two ounces of spirits eight-tenths of a second or more is required.

"If the time to express a thought thrown upon a canvas and registered by pressing a button be seven-tenths of a second, after using spirits it will be increased to double the time. Contrary to the common impression, the rapidity of thought and the time to express it are slowed up always after the use of alcohol. This can be measured with accuracy and precision."

RUM IN AFRICA.

Slave Trade Horrors Outdone by the Liquor Traffic There.

Some time ago in a number of The Contemporary Review Archdeacon Farrer had an article of thrilling power on "Africa and the Drink Traffic."

"The old rapacity of the slave trader has," he says, "been followed by the greedier and more ruinous rapacity of the drink seller." From his own observation he denounces drink as "the cause of assault, of burglary, of suicide, of horrible cruelties, of children dying like flies, of nearly every crime on the dark list of the calendar, and he quotes Gladstone's words before the house of commons, that drink is "more deadly, because more continuous, than the three great historic scourges of war, famine and pestilence combined."

"He piles up," says The Graphic, "the evidence that the horrors of the slave trade are outdone by the drink traffic. Even among the Mohammedans the precepts of the Koran, which have always kept them temperate, are now unavailing against the influences of English occupation. The khedive of Egypt views with great grief and shame the increase of drinking habits, and were he not bound hand and foot would be an utter prohibitionist."

Drunkards' Children Unsaved.

A French savant, Dr. Suchet, publishes, as the result of fifteen years' study in hospitals and prisons, his conclusion that 25 per cent of the hospital patients inherited vitiated constitutions from alcoholic parents and that 65 per cent of the criminals received the germ of their criminal instinct before birth. Dr. Suchet goes further, saying that no habitual drinker can have sound children and that out of several thousand drunkards' children examined not one exception was found.

A Startling Contrast.

The total religious revenue of the United Kingdom is estimated at \$25,000,000 per annum. The drink bill of the United Kingdom amounted last year to \$190,891,718, which is over six times the sum raised for religious purposes.

A Winning Principle.

We must go upon the principle that other men are just as honest as we are, or we never can convert them.—John R. Finch.

Smokers, Keep Away.

Since 1912 there has been a law in Abyssinia making the smoking of tobacco a crime.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

A fashionable church is a godless church.—Rev. Dr. A. B. Holderby, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

The Holy Anchor.

Cling to the cross. It is the only anchor for thy soul.—Rev. Elmer E. Helms, Methodist, Buffalo.

The Soul in Darkness.

A soul without a heaven is a soul living in the dark.—Rev. George H. Hopworth, Congregationalist, New York.

The Unfaith of Selfishness.

The greatest unfaith toward Christianity is the unfaith of selfishness.—Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President Dartmouth College.

The Most Practical Thing.

The most practical thing for a practical life.—Rev. Dr. D. M. Skilling, Presbyterian, Allegheny City, Pa.

The Reality of Christ.

That Christ may be made real to the world he must be real to the church itself.—Rev. Dr. Sherman H. Boyle, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

Stand For a Divine Purpose.

Each one of us stands in the thought of God for some definite and divine purpose.—Rev. E. George Sarkeys, Presbyterian, New Orleans.

True Eloquence.

There is more eloquence in a single gracious act than in the flowery breath of all world's orators.—Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, Christian, St. Louis.

Chasing a Vain Delusion.

To live without God is to chase a vain delusion to hopeless ruin. No man should begin his business or professional life till he has seen and heard God.—Rev. T. C. Carlson, Baptist, St. Louis.

Germ of Good in All.

In every man there is a germ of goodness which only needs to be developed. It is there in the heart and needs only to be cultivated to bear fruit.—Rev. J. C. Barr, Presbyterian, New Orleans.

Majorities Not Always Right.

Crowds are not always right; majorities do not always stand for the truth. To stand alone requires another spirit; to follow the Lord fully quite frequently involves our standing alone against the multitudes.—Rev. Edmund Mackworth, Episcopal, St. Louis.

Athletics and Morals.

The problem before us as Christians is the encouragement and production of a form of athletics which tends equally to the development of the highest spiritual and intellectual and physical manhood.—Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

The Cry of Today.

The cry of the people today is not for the heavenly manna, but for bread and something with it. The cry of the people is not for the white diaphanous garments, but for good, substantial clothing made of wool, which they can wear down here.—Rev. Marle St. Croix Wright, Episcopalian, New York.

The Superlative Joy.

Anybody can receive it. It is perfectly natural, but when you voluntarily, for the good of others, choose to give, to treat them as yourself, then you enter into superlative joy. The giver, through constraint or custom or reputation, can never appreciate this joy.—Rev. Joseph Stephan, Methodist, St. Louis.

God as a Partner.

In your duty of man toward man do not count God out. If you will not keep God as your partner, right soon your good work will be cut off of its sweetness, of its strength. No real brotherhood of man can be without the real fatherhood of God.—Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri.

The Sunny Soul.

There is a flower that turns toward the sun, and it does so upon bright or cloudy days. It follows the course of the sun, seen or unseen. So the soul that is truly seeking God keeps in the course even when God seems to hide his face. That soul will be sunny on dark days.—Rev. John P. Brushingham, Methodist, Chicago.

Religion in the Home.

The musician touches the keys, and the response is away off amid the pipes and chords of the great organ. So in life the word spoken to the heart of childhood is echoed back from manhood and old age. The home and the church largely determine the destiny of the nation.—Rev. Dr. W. H. W. Heese, Methodist, Pittsburg.

The Optimistic Christian.

And I feel with all the depth and power of human conviction that the true optimist, he who rejoices in his portion, he whose world is sunlit and heaven spanned, is the lover of his kind, whose gladness is the gladness of many, whose abiding peace is drawn from the joys of the multitude.—Rev. Dr. Luecock, Methodist, St. Louis.

No Nation For Itself Alone.

The time will come when no man and no nation will live for himself or itself alone. God has prospered the mission work everywhere, and there have been great increases not only in the church membership and the number of baptisms, but in the donations, the interest in foreign work and in the number of workers abroad as well.—Rev. W. C. Mable, Baptist, Boston.

The Everlasting Repose.

There is in every breast a continuous dissatisfaction with the present state of things that will never leave us till we ourselves leave this lower sphere— ceaseless aspirations after something higher and better than this world can give, humiliating ripples caused by a sense of our own imperfections. But in the new world the unrest of the children of God shall be succeeded by everlasting repose.—Rev. Dr. R. Marshall Harrison, Episcopal, Philadelphia.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON I, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 6.

Text of the Lesson, Acts 15: 1-29. Memory Verses, 2-5—Golden Text, Acts 11: 18—Commentary Prepared by Rev. R. M. Stearns. [Copyright, 1902, by American Press Association.]

1, 2. Saul yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord.

What an evil breath he had! The word translated "breathing out" is used only this once and means to breathe in or out, to breathe, to live. His very life was to hate Christ and Christians, and yet the time came when he could truly say, "For me to live is Christ" (Phil. 1: 21). Our first introduction to him is in chapters vii, viii, x, 1, 3, in connection with the death of Stephen and the persecution following, which at this time was still going on. Saul's own account of his life in those days is found in chapters xxii, 3, 4; xxvi, 9-11; Gal. 1: 13, 14, but in Eph. 1: 1, he speaks of it all as being under the power of the power of the law.

3, 4. Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

These spake Jesus of Nazareth to him in the Hebrew language (xxvi, 1) and arrested him in his mad career, for God had determined concerning him, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further" (Job xxxviii, 11). Whoever touches a Christian touches Christ Himself, but not even the devil can go one step beyond God's permission (Job 1: 10; Dan. iv, 35; Zech. ii, 8). Though it was midday, this light from heaven was above the brightness of the sun, and Saul could not see for the glory of that light (xxvi, 13; xxii, 11).

5. 6. The Lord said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

He recognizes a superior and asks, "Who art thou, Lord?" The answer fills him with trembling and astonishment, for Jesus of Nazareth is actually speaking to him. Seeing this to be indeed the Christ, the Messiah, whom the prophets had foretold, he at once acknowledges him as Lord and master, and asks what he is to do. Thus and so shall Israel as a nation be surprised some day, and looking upon him whom they persecuted, they shall be filled with true penitence and accepting him as their long expected Messiah, shall say: "Lo, this is our God, we shall wait for him, and he will save us" (Ezek. xl, 14; Isa. xlv, 3). Saul's conversion was a pattern or type of the conversion of the nation of Tyne, 1: 19.

7-9. He went three days without sight and neither did eat nor drink.

The men who were with him felt to the earth, seeing the light and being afraid. They also heard the voice of some one speaking, but did not hear the words, for those were for Saul only. Compare xxii, 9; xxvi, 18. It was somewhat like the experience of Daniel and of our Lord as recorded in Dan. x, 7; John xii, 28, 29. That Saul really saw Jesus is evident from verse 17 and 1 Cor. xv, 8. What Jesus said to Saul as he commanded him to rise and stand upon his feet is fully stated in Paul's testimony before Agrippa in xxvi, 16-18. Consider him three days blind and fasting, the world shut out, the body mortified, dying to self, God dealing with his soul. It is the period of death preceding resurrection (Gen. xxii, 4; xlii, 17; Jonah ii, 17; Hos. vi, 2; John ii, 19; Rev. xi, 11).

10-12. Inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus, for, behold, he prayeth. Thus said the Lord to Ananias, a devout disciple and one who had a good report of all the Jews at Damascus (xxii, 12). He, like Philip in a previous lesson, is prompt and obedient, one on whom the Lord could rely to do his bidding. His reply reminds us of Samuel and Isaiah (I Sam. iii, 4, 6, 8, 10; Isa. vi, 8). These three days blind and his Lord in intimate communion. Saul talks with the Lord, and the Lord in vision reveals himself fully to Saul. From Jesus Christ by revelation he received the gospel and from him also all his future instruction (Gal. 1: 11, 12, 15, 16).

13-15. He is a chosen vessel unto me to bear my name.

Ananias hesitates just a little as he thinks of Saul's reputation and authority and his madness against Christians. The Lord graciously bears with Ananias in his objections, but reminds him that Saul is to be his special messenger to the gentiles. One would think that the Lord's first assurance to Ananias that the persecutor was praying would have been sufficient encouragement, but we are so slow to expect wonders from him whose name is Wonderful. Saul is not only chosen to bear the name of Christ, but also to suffer, for faithfulness to Christ and suffering for his sake are inseparably connected in this present evil age, while the whole world lieth in the wicked one (Gal. 1: 4; I John v, 19, 20). See also John xv, 18, 19; xvi, 33; Phil. 1: 29; I Tim. ii, 12; 11, 12, but be encouraged by Rom. viii, 18; I Cor. x, 12.

17-20. Receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost.

Thus said Ananias to Saul as, having found him just where the Lord said he would, he put his hands upon him and told of the Lord's commission. He received sight, both natural and spiritual, confessed Christ in baptism, took food for the body and was strengthened and immediately preached in the synagogues that Jesus of Nazareth is the Christ, the Son of God. Old things are passed away, all things are become new, the Spirit has clothed himself with Saul (Judg. vi, 34; I Cor. v, 13), and now henceforth he does but one thing, knows but one Master, and for him is ready to lay down his life.

THE SCHOOL.

SELECTIONS.

The following extract from an article by Dr. John E. Bradley, in the *Review of Reviews*, may be of interest to those who complain of the length of time required to gain an education: "A few years ago an instructive experiment was tried in certain schools in the city of Paris. Four carefully selected teachers were each assigned to the duty of teaching a class from the time the pupils entered school until they completed a seven years' course of study. There was to be no crowding, no marking time. The pupils were not selected, and the conditions were as usual, except the ability of the teachers. Each class completed the work in less than four years—a suggestion of the possibilities which await our schools as their teachers become more skillful and enthusiastic."

The introduction of manual training into our public schools is still termed a "fad" by some, and when retrenchments must be made this is one of the first departments to feel the knife. And yet the value of manual training in education goes far beyond the merely technical skill acquired for certain pursuits. Prof. James calls attention to its importance in giving the pupil a better insight into the natural relations of things, and more exact habits. It teaches the difference between vagueness and precision. One may talk about a subject of which he is ignorant and conceal the fact by the haziness of his language, but when one attempts to express his thought in wood or iron, he must be definite or fail. Every student recognizes the value of precise habits of thought and expression, but we are only just coming to see in how many ways they may be formed.

This is Charles Kingsley's classification of the whole of us. He wrote it to some young men infatuated with gambling: "My dear young men, the human race may for practical purposes be divided into three parts: 1. Honest men, who mean to do right, and do it. 2. Knaves, who mean to do wrong, and do it. 3. Fools, who mean to do whichever of the two is pleasanter. And these last may be divided again into: Black fools, who would rather do wrong, but dare not, unless it is the fashion. White fools, who would rather do right, but dare not, unless it is the fashion."

Good For Rheumatism.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the *South Jerseyman*. After two applications of this Remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured.—SALLIE HARRIS, Salem, N. J. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

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PATENTS

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"A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it, my son regained consciousness and recovered entirely within twenty-four hours," says Mrs. Mary Haller, of Mt. Crawford, Va. This Remedy is for sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

Better Than Pills.

The question has been asked, "In what way are Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets superior to pills?" Our answer is: They are easier and more pleasant to take, more mild and gentle in effect and more reliable as they can always be depended upon. Then they cleanse and invigorate the stomach and leave the bowels in a natural condition, while pills are more harsh in effect and their use is often followed by constipation. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

THE FARM.

THE COW PEA BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

There are some persons who will tell you that this region of Kentucky is too far north to grow the cow pea for profit. With all due respect to such folks I want to say they are "talking through their hats," they do not know. There are varieties of cow peas that will pay, and pay well, to plant for fertilizer, hay crop or seed crop as far north as York State. The Red Hipper is one variety that will do well north, and yields much more for age than the Whip poor-will, and requires less seed per acre. I want to say a word about the amount of seed to the acre, and also a few words about sowing seed. This matter of sowing seed is perhaps the most troublesome part of pea raising in this region because the threshing machines in use here are not suited to the work of properly threshing out the crop, they split too many of the peas, and you can well afford to go to the expense of hand gathering and cleaning the seed when you understand that one crop of peas is worth two of clover, and that stock will do better on pea hay after all the peas are taken off than they will on clover. But you can manage better than hand gathering. Select a good level piece of ground, scrape all the weeds, etc., from it; sprinkle a little salt water over it, and with a smooth nigger head mow tank it down good and hard, and when dry you will have a good threshing floor. Now spread your pea vines and thresh them out with a flail as did your fathers their wheat crops; you will have to fan the hulls from the peas, but the hulls are good cow feed, and you will not have to pay a thresherman a sixth of your crop for toll, and your hay will be nicely broken for feeding.

About the amount of seed to the acre that depends. If you want a good crop of peas for seed, and hay to feed, and are willing to give proper attention and work to it, why, you can get better results from one bushel of peas on four acres of land than you can from one and a half bushels of peas on one acre of land. I have known 2,200 pounds of hay and 25 bushels of peas to be raised on one measured acre of land from 20 pounds of peas, and this was the method used. The land was well plowed and thoroughly prepared, laid off in rows three feet apart, a narrow single shovel plow was run in the bottom of the row two or three times to well pulver-

ize the soil in the bottom of the drill, taking care not to throw out the subsoil; a Hoosier Corn Drill was used to plant the seed, and it dropped the peas about 5 inches apart and covered them. This left the drill not quite filled up, and when the peas were up about 6 inches high a careful plowing was given them, throwing in some of the dirt. In about a week another plowing was given with a corn cultivator, and the crop took care of itself until fit to cut. The latter part of August the crop was cut with a scythe and cured for in the manner I told of last week (in rail pens).

The threshing was done by a "Chicago Pitts" machine, and the yield was a little over 26 bushels the acre, machine measure; the hay was weighed on the stock scales on the farm. The kind of seed was the Whip-poor-will. Now, if you will test the cow pea business, using good common reason and application, learning by experience as you go along, you will soon find that there is much more profit in it than cutting up your corn and robbing the land of the stalks, and that your stock will thrive better than on winter weather-whipped fodder.

Before closing "Cow Peas Better Than Government Bonds" I will give you another item from my own experience. I had some very nice bright oat straw in a small stack; I also had about an acre of cow peas fit to cut. I determined on an experiment. I built a pen about 16 ft long and 8 ft wide with lumber strips on the sides six inches apart. In the bottom of this pen (it was floored) I put about a foot of the oat straw, tramping this down, then I put on about a foot of the peas, freshly cut, not tramping down. I sprinkled a little salt on this and then put on oat straw and peas in alternate layers, not tramping down, salting slightly each layer of peas, until the pen was full, finishing with oat straw, and covered the pen with boards 12 ft long and left it to take care of itself till spring. A small portion of the pea vines around the edges near the bottom of the pen molded a little, but the balance of the stuff was worth for feed three times more, bulk for bulk, than any timothy hay ever sold in Berea at 75 cents a bale.

A word to the farmer's wife. When the peas in the good man's patch have filled out and will snap good, and some of the peas shell out, why just put on a pot full with a ham bone or a jawl and serve it with good corn bread and good milk if you want a dinner fit for a working man, the last and greatest creation of God.—JONS DOWELL.

(Continued.)

RIPANS

I had nervous indigestion and a general derangement of the entire system. It had been a continual torture for 12 years. My blood became very poor and at times my toe and finger nails would be diseased. After eating I would sit in a chair and put my feet on something to keep them from swelling, and at times would take off my shoes for the misery I had. Whenever I experience anything to remind me of past aches I cannot be too elated to tell what Ripans Tablets had done for me. I still take one now and then, because I know how bad I have been. They were just what I needed.

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How to Dry Rubber Boots.

It was a problem how to dry out his rubber boots. In the sitting room there was an open grate fire, which was covered every night with fine coal and a few shovelfuls of ashes, so that the room never became quite cold. We found that if we heated a piece of old flannel as hot as possible and stuffed it down into the foot of a boot and stood the boot in front of the fireplace it was as dry as a bone next morning. The best thing to keep the boot for open is a spring steel corset rib about eighteen inches long by three-quarters of an inch in width.

How to Make Sardine Salad.

For a sardine salad remove the bone and skin from some fine, large sardines. Mix the sardines and add to them a little minced onion, chopped parsley and some chopped dices. The proportions are by no means fixed, but may be varied to suit the taste or the supplies on hand. Serve on leaves of lettuce with either mayonnaise or French dressing.

How to Escalop Lobster.

Take a lobster or a can of lobsters and tear to pieces with a fork. Season with salt and pepper and a very little nutmeg. Butter a granite dish well, put pieces of lobster in and add some stock; sprinkle with cracker or bread crumbs and put pumps of butter on top. Bake in oven until a nice light brown. Any other left over fish may be used in the same way.

How to Make Corn Loaf.

Make one pint of mush and when cold add one pint of scalded milk, one yeast cake dissolved and sufficient flour to make a batter. Beat thoroughly and stand aside for two hours. When light, add flour to make a dough; knead carefully and put at once into a greased pan and when again light bake in a moderately quick oven an hour.

How to Make a Silver Polish.

An inexpensive and excellent silver polish can be made by mixing a few drops of ammonia with white and adding enough water to make it the consistency of cream. It can be bottled and kept on hand.

Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.

Author of "In His Steps," "Modern Pilgrimage," "The Frustration of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," etc. Copyright, 1901, by S. A. B. Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

When he came to himself again, some one was in the room, sitting by the bed and fanning him. It was very late in the afternoon, and he had a dim notion that perhaps it was another day.

He made a motion as if to rise, and the person sitting by the bed gently prevented him. He was faintly surprised to find how little strength he had.

"I must get up and carry my papers," he managed to say.

"That's all right, Blake. Don't worry about your papers. They're being carried all right."

Edward recognized Wheaton's voice and dimly saw him. Then his mind wandered off in a feverish delirium, and he lost all recollection of his surroundings.

When he came to himself again, a woman was sitting by the side of the bed fanning away the flies. It was afternoon again and very hot.

"Mother, is that you?" Edward whispered.

"Yes, Ned, dear boy," replied his mother, and she leaned over him and kissed his cheek. As she did so a tear fell on his face.

"How long have I been sick, mother?"

"Nearly five weeks, Ned. But don't talk. You are getting better, thank God!"

Then he lay still and gazed vaguely at his mother, a host of questions in his mind, but he was too weak to ask them and soon closed off again.

"When he was at last able to sit up in bed and talked a little he learned by degrees the history of nearly two months. Parts of it affected him a good deal.

"Mr. Wheaton has been like a son to me," Mrs. Blake said when Edward was able to hear. "He sent for me as soon as the doctor declared your case dangerous. You have had typhoid, Ned, and have been very sick. At one time we feared."

"Was it so bad as that?"

"It certainly was. I don't know what I should have done if Mr. Wheaton—"

"This Wheaton been carrying my papers?"

"Yes. He said your route was convenient for him to handle, and he has been doing that and his own too. He has collected every Monday and given me the money each week. And, besides that, Ned, he has sat here with you for weeks and has insisted on relieving me a good many nights. He's a splendid, Christian boy, and I feel proud to think you have won such a college friend."

Edward did some hard thinking. His dislike for Wheaton had been caused by two things mainly. One was Wheaton's habit of going around with a Bible under his arm and talking religion so much; the other was his poor scholarship, which seemed to Edward to be unwelcome.

And yet, he now asked himself, is it any worse to carry a Bible around under one's arm than to puff cigarette smoke into people's faces, as the half boys in Hope were in the habit of doing? And when it came to scholarship, was Wheaton

to blame if his mental ability was of a second rate order?

"Mr. Wheaton told me," continued Mrs. Blake thoughtfully, "that he has been praying for your recovery and hopes you will become a professing Christian."

Edward felt uneasy. He wished that his mother had not said anything about that. Of course, he said to himself, he felt grateful to Wheaton for the way he had acted. It had been an unselfish, noble thing for him to do. But he disliked Wheaton's praying over him and talking about his Christian life. And yet why not, Edward Blake, moral stickler for truth and righteousness? Is it so common a thing that one man should have an earnest solicitude for another man's eternal welfare that it can be carelessly or even impatiently treated, as you seem to treat this feeling of mother love for your son?

There was a long silence in the room. Mrs. Blake did not know anything about Edward's thoughts or experiences along the line of a personal Christian life. He had never written her anything about it, and the two had seldom talked about it. Edward had always avoided the matter.

"How are the folks at home?" Edward asked as Mrs. Blake rose to arrange some medicine.

"They are all well. Freda has managed matters beautifully in my absence. She wanted to come on here and help, but it was not necessary. Miss Stetson has spent a part of the summer on the farm, and Freda has enjoyed her company. She has taken hold and helped Freda and Aunt Sarah wonderfully. You would think she was born on a farm instead of in a city. Freda wrote you several letters to read when you were able. I was to give them to you one at a time, one day, as you grew stronger."

"Give me one of them now, mother."

"I don't know. You have talked a good deal. Aren't you tired?"

Edward protested that he was not, and his mother let him have the first letter. During that week he enjoyed reading the letters one a day. They were written in Freda's brightest style and gave accounts of the happenings on the farm. In several of the later letters Ida joined with Freda in hoping that Edward would speedily recover and send her regards to him.

It was during the week of his recovery that Edward had a little interview with Wheaton which was not altogether satisfactory to either of them.

Wheaton came in one forenoon, and Mrs. Blake went into the little bedroom to be down awhile.

"I'm awfully thankful to you, Wheaton, for your kindness during my sickness, about the paper route and all that. Mother has told me. I won't forget it."

Wheaton looked somewhat haggard; but he was naturally thin and somewhat consumptive in general appearance.

"That's all right, Blake. I was right here and haven't had much to do this summer. You would have done the same for me."

"Do you think so?"

"Of course I do. Why not?" asked Wheaton, who was not one of the thin skinned students and complacently took any quantity of snubbing and scorn from the smart set in college.

Or perhaps his real anxiety for the souls of other men made him indifferent to their slights. Edward could never quite make up his mind which of the two was more probable.

"Mother says I've been really very ill," said Edward, just to say something. Wheaton was a poor talker when it came to general topics of everyday interest.

"Yes," said Wheaton gravely, "you came very near going into the other world." He paused, and then added solemnly: "I wondered a good many times, Blake, if you were ready to go. I wondered if you had accepted Christ as a Saviour."

Edward shut his lips, and kept still. Wheaton went on.

"Were you ready to go before the judgment seat of Christ, Blake?"

Edward felt an unreasonable wave of anger go over him. And yet this other man had perhaps saved his life.

"I try to live a good life. I don't feel afraid of dying," he said shortly.

"But the personal acceptance of Christ as a Saviour is a different thing from that," persisted Wheaton, who sometimes wisely argued in the face of apparent opposition. And yet is even a little unwise zeal as bad as a good deal of proud indifference?

"I don't feel able to talk about it today," said Edward, as he closed his eyes and pretended to be in need of rest.

"Pardon me," said Wheaton quickly. "Let me pray for you, Blake. I want to see you a Christian."

Edward did not reply to him, and he sat quietly reading the rest of the time, until Mrs. Blake came in again, and then went away. Edward had a little twinge of remorse afterward as he went over the interview. He had been unnecessarily short in his replies to Wheaton. At the same time his moral standard seemed sufficient to him. His thought of Wheaton, however, was necessarily more just, and there was a respect for him that might on better acquaintance possibly deepen into friendship of a certain kind. The only difficulty in that was the strong prejudice that Edward still held toward Wheaton's habit of speaking so often about his Christian faith. And yet, why not, Edward Blake? Is it a thing to rouse your anger or the scorn of half the smart set in college when a student talks as much about his Christian faith and life as you talk about football and war and amusements? Are these things more important as conversation than the subjects Mr. Wheaton thinks worth while? May it not be possible that the judgment of eternity will reverse your judgment of the man who wanted to talk so much about the other world?

When college opened again in the fall, Edward had fully recovered, although he was still weak and wholly unable to go on the football team. This was a great disappointment to him, because matters were getting into better shape from an athletic point of view, and he was, in spite of all drawbacks, a great lover of the sport, and had planned to enter into it under new conditions.

His enforced withdrawal from the football practice and play started his mind in another direction, and he began to ask himself if there was not some plan of general athletic training that would include practically the whole college.

The president stopped one day as he was passing through the hall and had a little chat with Edward. That was a few days after the fall term opened, and Edward was feeling rather blue over the prospect and still somewhat depressed owing to his physical weakness.

"Well, you're getting on all right, Blake, now? Sorry I was away all summer. You had a severe illness?"

"Yes, sir. I'm getting on as fast as I could expect. I am not able to do much in athletics this year."

"Tell me what, Blake. There is a chance for some good, honest work to be done along the line of general revival of athletics for the average student. Now, football does not engage more than two dozen men for a small part of the year, and they are the ugliest, stockiest men of all. Baseball takes a few more, perhaps, but after we have counted out the football and baseball men the great majority of the students have no regular incentive to do average athletic work. Why can't you and a few others in the junior class organize something to give the whole college an interest in physical sports?"

Arrange a field day and get every man in college to take some part. Have foot races and jumping and pole vaulting and things that any average man can enter into with some enthusiasm. What the college needs is a general shaking up on athletics. The average student who cannot play either football or baseball has got into the habit of stupidly looking on at those who do play, and consequently he is not developing his own physical powers as he ought."

"I'll think it over," replied Edward, with some interest. And as the term went on he became more interested, and finally, with the help of other members of the organization, he actually organized a plan of athletics that fitted the needs of the average student rather than the caprices of the semi-professional athlete. The whole plan, as it worked out, was a relief to his own personal disappointment in the matter of football and worked excellent results for the student body.

Meanwhile he was anticipating William's return with some uneasiness. During the summer he had been at home with his mother. Her prediction concerning the loss of William's arm had come true, and he was wearing an empty sleeve. The arm had been amputated on board the hospital ship. His illness had kept him in San Francisco awhile, and from there his mother had written Edward. It was one of several other letters written during the summer that Edward had not been able to answer on account of his own illness.

"William's fully plans to come back to college next fall," Mrs. Preston wrote, "and, of course, I cannot bear to think of his going in with any one else to room. Your influence over him has always been good. There is no telling what you can do for him. I am sure you will do your best. The army life has not helped William any. If anything, he is more reckless than ever. Of course he has lost a whole year out of college and will have to drop out of his old class, for he can never make up the studies. Help him all you can, and I will not cease to pray for you."

Edward read the letter gravely, and, to tell the truth, he was rather sorry that William was coming back, not so much on Preston's account as on his own. He had come to have a liking for a room all by himself. The thought of sharing it with some one else was distasteful to him. He could not for-

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get William's return with some uneasiness. During the summer he had been at home with his mother. Her prediction concerning the loss of William's arm had come true, and he was wearing an empty sleeve. The arm had been amputated on board the hospital ship. His illness had kept him in San Francisco awhile, and from there his mother had written Edward. It was one of several other letters written during the summer that Edward had not been able to answer on account of his own illness.

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As William came in Edward was obliged to confess that he made a handsome appearance. His bearing was soldierly, the empty sleeve was eloquent of heroism, and the scar on his face was "positively lovely," to quote one of the young ladies in the hall.

"Well, old man, it seems awful good to get back here again. I tell you, I've had all the war I want, and I'm ready to surrender even to old Quaid if he will put me on hospital diet. Tell me all about everything."

Edward pleaded the lateness of the hour, but William was wide awake and insisted on asking a host of questions. Finally, from sheer force of habit he went over to the closet where he had always kept his dressing materials.

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and a dead man's good intentions are equally worthless to a widow and her orphan children. Take out a policy NOW—while you can—with

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

and provide something SUBSTANTIAL for your widow and orphans. The New Perfection Policy—incontestable from date of issue—is the best life insurance proposition in the field.

J. C. BECK, Jr., Special Agent,
State Bank and Trust Bldg.,
Richmond, Ky.

W. H. PORTER, District Agent
Berea Banking Company,
Berea, Ky.

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Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.
THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.
The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
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8 Union Sq. N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga.,
St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY
SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, APR. 2.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.65 @ \$3.90
Butchers.....	4.25 @ 5.85
Shippers.....	5.35 @ 6.10
CALVES—Choice.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Large Common.....	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Common.....	5.75 @ 6.75
Fair, good light.....	6.15 @ 6.60
Packing.....	6.80 @ 6.90
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	4.25 @ 5.00
Common to fair.....	2.75 @ 4.40
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	6.50 @ 6.85
Common to fair.....	5.00 @ 6.40

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	78 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed New 62 1/2 @	63
OATS—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
RYE—No. 2.....	63 @ 64
Flour—Winter patent.....	3.65 @ 4.00
" fancy.....	3.40 @ 3.60
" Family.....	2.90 @ 3.25
MILL FEED.....	17.50 @ 18.50
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	12.50 @ 13.00
" No. 2.....	11.00 @ 11.25
" No. 1 Clover.....	9.50 @ 9.75
" No. 2.....	8.00 @ 9.50

POULTRY—	
Fryers per lb.....	12
Heavy hens.....	10 1/2
Roosters.....	5
Turkey hens.....	12
Tom's Turkeys.....	11
Ducks.....	11
EGGS—Fresh near by.....	14
" Goose.....	35

HIDES—Wet salted.....	6 @ 7
" No 1 dry salt.....	9 @ 10
" Bull.....	5 @ 6
" Sheep skins.....	40 @ 50
TALLOW—Prime city.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
" Country.....	5 1/2 @ 6

WOOL—Unwashed.....	17 @ 18
medium combing.....	22 @ 23
Washed long.....	22 @ 23
Thib washed.....	22 @ 23

FEATHERS—	
Geese, new nearly white.....	44
" gray to average.....	38 @ 42
Duck, colored to white.....	28 @ 35
Chicken, white no quills.....	12 @ 15
Turkey, body dry.....	12 @ 15

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all drugstores.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Lizzie Lodwick, sister of Prof. Lodwick, is here on a visit.

Rev. Dr. Burgess left Tuesday for Providence, R. I.

Allen Beatty is making a good reputation at Howard University.

The College Faculty has organized a baseball team, Prof. Marsh, captain.

Miss Talitha Gay and Mr. W. T. Clift were married Tuesday evening.

The Basket Ball team plays Thursdays and Saturdays, Mrs. A. D. Weeks, captain.

Real estate bought or sold. Prompt attention; terms reasonable. J. W. HOSKINS, Berea, Ky.

The swellest line of Hats, Neckwear, Underwear, Collars and Cuffs, at Rice & Arnold's, Richmond, Ky.

Prof. Rogers is at the home of his son, Joseph M. Rogers, of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and seriously ill.

Mrs. Cora A. Smith and Miss Mary Baker, of the Dutch Reform Mission at McKee, spent last Sunday in Berea. David Hagan, an old resident of Berea, died Sunday night, aged 57. The burial was on Tuesday at the cemetery.

Tutor Louis C. Karpinski sends greetings to Berea friends from the American College in Strassburg in Alsace, where he is now teaching.

Prof. W. H. Venable, of Cincinnati, O., a prominent educator and author of a history of the United States, has been spending several days here visiting the College.

When you go to County Court next time be sure and call on T. J. Moberley, on Main St., opposite the Court-house, for Collars and Harness. His prices are low.

The kindergarten had an Easter Service last Sunday evening at the residence of Mrs. Frost. A Philadelphia kindergarten had sent the little fellows an Easter box of presents.

James A. Garrett was married to Miss Callie Lorton, of Owsley county, Tuesday at 3 p. m. in Berea. Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Garrett left for Darton, Ohio, where they will reside.

Frank Washington, a former student at Berea and brother-in-law of A. W. Titus, left Friday for Chicago. He goes to take the position of steward on the Steamer "Venice" which runs between Buffalo and Chicago.

H. Klima, formerly of our Students' Job Print, has a position as a government printer in Washington, where his painstaking accuracy, and his knowledge of Greek and other branches, give him very high compensation.

The closing exercises of the Lancaster Colored Schools will be held at the Court House in Lancaster Thursday and Friday, April 3, 4, 1902. Address by Prof. W. H. Parker, B. L., President of the Blue Grass Normal at Keene.

We have the sole agency for Richmond and Madison county for Famous Queen Quality Shoes for Women. Prices, \$3.00; Oxfords, \$2.50. A large assortment of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Always on hand. RICE & ARNOLD, Richmond, Ky.

Dr. A. Mayo, who begins a course of lectures in Berea soon, has not been here for two years. He is one of the foremost lecturers and writers on education in the country. His services to Southern education have been recognized by votes of thanks by the legislature of South Carolina and other States, and testimonials from senators and governors. Every citizen as well as every student should plan to hear him, and to take notes of his lectures.

The gathering of Christian young men at the recent Missionary Conference at Toronto was a great event and brought high spiritual blessings to a large number of Berea students. One of our young men recently wrote to his mother, as he closed an account of this gathering, "I believe in the life of self-sacrifice as lived by Jesus Christ. I want my life and strength to be spent for others, so that at its close His kingdom shall be nearer at hand, and in some way I shall have helped its coming."

President Frost called upon President Roosevelt when passing through Washington last week. The President is to be seen at 10 in the morning, and quite a crowd is present, some simply to shake hands, others to consult about matters in Congress, or to present petitions, etc. Roosevelt gave his photo and autograph to the young son of one caller, drew another into a corner for private conversation, and was cordial to all. In business matters he appears well-posted and decided. To one who handed him a monster petition he said, "I must decide on the merits of the case. In a matter of principle, in a matter of justice, I would not be moved by a petition from all the people of the United States."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

SCAFFOLD CANE.

Mr. Will Klein was visiting his sister, Mrs. Stella Blazer, of this place. —Mr. C. M. See has moved his family to Ashland, Ky. Mr. Mat Grinstead has rented his farm this year. —Mrs. Bessie Mason spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Laura Jones, this week. —W. D. Azbill was in our little village for a few days this week. —Mr. Will Burnett, salesman for Louisville Tin and Stove Co., visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. Cook, Tuesday. —Mrs. Jane Linville, an aged lady, died after a few days' illness, and was buried in Scaffold Cane cemetery Sunday. Quite a large number of people attended the burial.

ROCKFORD.

Mr. Wm. Burnett, of Somerset, is visiting friends at Scaffold Cane. —Miss Matilda Cook returned home Thursday from an extended visit to her aunt, Mrs. Groves, at Livingston. —Mr. Charles McCollum and Miss Catherine Young, both of Rockcastle, were married in Richmond Tuesday, March 25. —Born to the wife of Robt. Linville, a fine boy, March 25. —Miss Pearl Azbill, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Laura Jones, returned to her home at Clover Bottom Tuesday. —Mr. John Owens is very ill at this writing. —Mrs. Frank Simms is slowly improving. —The marriage of Mr. Leo Wren and Mrs. M. Thomason is expected at an early day.

DISPUTANTA.

There was preaching at East Scaffold Cane last Saturday and Sunday. —Messrs. Sill and Robert Shearer, of this place, have gone to Fairland, Ill. —Squire James Reynolds is attending Federal Court at Mt. Vernon this week. —Mr. Anderson Eversole, of this place, and Miss Eliza Leger, of Clifton, were married, March 20. —Squire J. M. Reynolds officiating. —Your correspondent visited Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Owens last Sunday evening. —Mr. W. A. Hammond went to Stanford on business this week. —Rev. J. W. Lambert, of Conway, and Miss Elta Reynolds, of Disputanta, daughter of Squire J. M. Reynolds, were married at the home of the bride, March 31st, at 5 p. m. Rev. Rowlett officiating. —Mrs. Emma Anglin, widow of Robert Anglin, died at her home on Scaffold Cane, March 31, of consumption. She leaves two children and a host of friends to mourn for her.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABBARD.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Muter and children visited relatives at Booneville Sunday and Monday. —H. H. Rice, of Sebastian, has moved to his farm near this place, and will put up a store soon. —Dudley G. Reynolds and wife and child, of Eversole, were at this place Saturday. He bought a lot of potatoes. —Wheat is almost a failure in this section. —Potatoes are selling at from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, and corn from 50 to 75 cents. —T. Minter and little sister, Mary, of Booneville, visited their father, R. W. Minter, at this place last week. —C. B. Gabbard was at South Booneville Saturday and Sunday. —R. W. Green and Evan Ogan were in Breathitt county Saturday and Sunday. —The baby of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Huff died last week. —Mrs. Nannie Moore visited her father, P. P. Reynolds, of South Booneville, one day last week. —Ray Davidson, of Eversole, visited relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday. —The Baker Bros., of Floyd, are doing very good work with their mill.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KERBY KNOB.

Miss Nannie Click was home visiting friends, bringing with her Miss Partridge, her former teacher. Miss Partridge gave a nice Easter talk to the Sunday-school on Sunday. —Rev. Moberly delivered an Easter sermon at the Parks School Sunday morning; at Kerby Knob Sunday afternoon. —Miss Laura Hatfield visited the Clicks Saturday night.

MADISON COUNTY.

PEYTONTOWN.

Messrs. G. W. Wright, C. F. Burnam, Alonzo Campbell and Miss Florence White have gone to Cincinnati for the summer. —Mrs. Ed. Hester, widow of Ed. Hester, a well known blacksmith, died at Millgrove Mar. 28. —Curtis Shearer is very ill from pneumonia. —Revs. I. Miller and S. Watts and G. L. Campbell attended the Council at Kirksville last Sunday. —Miss Maggie Estill and Frank Peyton

were married Sunday night at the home of the bridegroom, Rev. Watts officiating. —Rev. Clay Miller filled his appointment here last Sunday. —Rev. Harry Miller, of Richmond, took part in the services. —Mrs. Susie Miller visited her parents at Kirksville last week.

FARRISTOWN.

Miss Sallie Patton is slowly recovering from an illness. —The lecture last Sunday by Rev. Wm. Lodwick was much enjoyed by all present. —Miss Eliza J. White and father were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. White Saturday night. —Our Sunday-school is prospering with Superintendent J. A. Farris. The attendance is good. —Rev. D. C. Farris preached here Saturday and Sunday. —Our Easter services were a success, and \$9.93 was raised for the Sunday-school. —James Elmore has moved to Wallacetown. —Miss Pattie S. Turner was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Simpson last Sunday. —Miss Dovie Ballew visited Miss Ida Simpson Saturday and Sunday.

OUR COUNTY NEWS.

P. E. Adams & Son, nurserymen, of Waco, predict a good fruit year generally.

Mr. E. O. Farris, of Silver Creek, father of State Senator Farris, died at his home March 25, aged 70 years.

Don't forget T. J. Moberley, opposite the Court House on Main St., Richmond, when you want harness or saddles.

Mr. Richard Jones died at the home of his brother, William Jones, on Silver Creek Saturday at 6:30 p. m., aged 70 years. The death of Mr. Jones was hastened by a paralytic stroke.

In another column Mr. Roy C. White announces himself as candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court for Madison county. Mr. White is a well known gentleman and highly respected, and has ability to fill the important office with credit.

FOR SALE.

A Fine opening for a Live Sawmill Man.

One twenty (20) horse Lane & Bodley double sawmill, engine and outfit in excellent condition and practically new, with edger and cutoff saws complete. The capacity of the mill is from 8,000 to 15,000 feet a day. The mill is on Clear Creek, Rockcastle county, and is set to a fine body of timber of 300,000 to 500,000 feet.

Reason for wishing to sell is poor health of the owners.

For price and terms apply to
H. BLAZER & CO.,
Conway, Ky.

Old Soldier's Experience

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at all drugstores.

HISTORY OF IRISH POPLIN.

Lady Carrow, who died the other day, was a benefactress of Ireland in this way: She was the first person to wear in Paris an Irish poplin dress. It was in primrose yellow, with a design in gold thread, and was so much admired that the foremost ladies at the court of the Tuileries asked her where she bought the poplin and on learning the address wrote for patterns. Marie Amelie ordered one in lavender, enriched with a gold pattern; the Princess Marie one in blue and silver and Princess Clementine one in pink and silver. Irish poplin was first manufactured in Dublin by Popeline, a Huguenot refugee. It became the rage and was greatly worn on occasions of high ceremony, as rain did not spoil it. Poplin became a favorite dress for the public promenades at fashionable hours. All its French imitations, the wool being less carefully treated, cockle and lose luster when exposed to the least shower. Balzac dresses some of his grand ladies in poplin. The Princess Clementine wore a plaid poplin gown the day the late Queen Victoria first landed at Treport to visit Louis Philippe and Marie Amelie at Eu. —London News.

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treat. To be sure
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EASTERTIDE'S ENDING

Terminates all social restrictions; followed by gladness, gaiety and gorgeous dress parades galore, and BEREAS' BIG DRESSY STORE was never so well prepared to meet dame fashion's demands. With the advent of the new season the principal thought of the feminine world is that of dress, its variations and its cost.

Our prices lead them all

A perfect bower of silks, they are worth coming to see. New things in colored dress goods and a perfect array of new wash fabrics. Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Oil Cloth and Matting, and in fact you can get all your wants at

WELCH'S